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FREE INDIA

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INDIRA ARREST AND AFTER

By A CORRESPONDENT

MUCH IS being made of on both sides—on the one hand by the Janata Party spokesmen and on the other by the staunch supporters of Mrs. Indira Gandhi—to get the real issues at stake into a virtual vertigo.

Not all are quarelling with the government for having taken Mrs Gandhi into custody, but the fact remains that the manner in which the prosecuting authorities have gone about their business leaves room for wide criticism.

In the first instance, who created the "Faux Pas" in the processing of the remand papers which gave the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

Delhi, no option but to order the unconditional release of the former Prime Minister ?

This development only gives lie to the stance taken by Mr. Raj Narain that there was no political pressure brought upon the CBI in conducting their probe into the alleged corruption charges against Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others.

Again Ms Chandra Sekhar has chosen to side track his questioners about the "legal flop", by saying that the Police officials had been instructed not to deal harshly with Mrs Gandhi while effecting the arrest such as snapping her telephone wires or clapping the hand cuffs on her. What was not clarified by the Janata Party Chairman is "why did the Home Ministry show so much haste in ordering her arrest ?"

It is difficult to find logic in the argument of Mr. P.N. Lekhi, the Sen or Government Advocate in the case that an erroneous impression has been created in the minds of the people that a writ had been filed in the Delhi High Court where as only a revision petition has been presented. He says : "This fact has not been properly noticed so far." By whom? Does he mean by the public or by his own sides ?

If the steps taken by the Janata Government appear to be

(Contd. on page 2)

DID THEY GO TO JAIL ?

THE Union Minister for Industries, Mr. George Fernandes, the Janata Party President, Dr. K. Chandrasekhar and the Chairman and Managing Director of Dodsal Private Ltd., Mr. Arvind Kilachand were asked by the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA for their views on the contribution of Industrial houses to the Freedom struggle.

Mr. Ferdandes was asked : What is your reaction to the theory that Indian big business has rendered a significant contributiod to India's freedom movement ? Instances quoted are Gandhi's and J.P.'s association with the Birlas......

Mr. Fernandes replied : Well, I am not aware of J.P.'s association with Birlas. But Gandhiji of course, was associated with Birlas. But Gandhiji was not an ordinary mortal. Gandhiji was a man higher than all of us, bigger than everyone in his own time ; he is one of those men who is born once in a thousand or two thousand years. And from this position, this moral position, he could afford to deal with anybody and yet not be tainted.

I don't believe that Indian big business made any significant contribution to India's freedom... Birlas, I think, some times worked as Gandhiji's emissary, or put up Gandhiji in his home. But then what risk did he take ? Was he ever arrested ? Did he ever go to jail ? Did any I ian big businessm n ever go to jail ? Excepting perhaps Jamnalal Bajaj. But then I do not consider him a big businessman. Otherwise name one big businessman. Did Tatas go to jail, J.R.D., Naval or any of these people — did they go to jail ? What is their contribution to freedom movement ? In the freedom movement thousands of young boys died. In freedom movement hundreds of thousand went to jail. They lost their property. They lost everything. What did Birla lose ? Birla went on expanding. He used Gandhiji to expand his own business. I don't accept that he made any significant contribution. Putting up the nation's lea ler in your home does not mean contribution to anything. It means investment. And I think one might as well say that Birla invested in the freedom movement.

x x x

Dr K. Chandrasekhar was asked : Now there is one view that Indian big business has rendered a significant contribution to India's freedom. Would you care to comment on that ?

Dr Chandrasekhar replied : Yes. I have expressed my views earlier when this question was raised and I was pointing out some malpractices of this particular house (Perhaps he was referring to Birlas—Ed.) At that time, this was repeated time and again in Parliament, but I think that this is a very short-sighted view. During the freedom struggle, a section of big business was supporting the national movement because it served their economic interest I don't want to decry their role at that time, but to say that because of their contribution our country became free is going too far.

In any case, in the history of political movement throughout the world even terrorists have got support from one house or the other, because these big business houses contribute to such movements with so many motives. I don't wan't to go into the motives, but suppose, if a particular house supports Mahatma Gandhi, you will have to find out whether they

(Contd. on page 2)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

There are eternal principles which admit of no compromise, and one must be prepared to lay dawn one's life in the practice of them.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Oct. 9, 1977

HOTEL PRICES

The hoteliers and the rice trade have exhibited unwanted haste in putting up prices.

The foodgrain dealers have put up the price of rice by Rs. 10 per quintal within two days of the Union government's order lifting all movement curbs.

The hoteliers have increased by 5 np the prices of all popular items, the control over the weight and price of which has expired last week.

A sudden scarcity has not appeared in the rice market. There is also no spurt in the prices of "inputs" in the hotel industry.

On the other hand there is a steep fall in the prices of edible oils. As the Prime Minister claimed recently, there was a down trend with regard to the prices of essential commodities.

There is however some force in the argument of the hoteliers that it was unfair to fix ceiling prices of end-products in an arbitrary manner without controlling the prices of inputs. But this is a matter which can be discussed with the Chief Minister, who understands problems and responds quickly.

The trade will be well advised to keep in mind the timely and significant warning issued by the Chief Minister: If the people started revolting against the trade, neither the government nor the police force would be able to do anything.

Of Men And Matters

Commissions And Actions

THE Sarkaria Commission was set up during the Emergency to go into the complaints of misuse of power and indulgence in high corruption against the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, and some of the Ministers in the DMK cabinet.

After the end of the first phase of its inquiry, the Sarkaria Commission had submitted to the Central Government a detailed report on its finding in the "Aerial Spray scandal" and the "Sugar Deal". In these reports Justice Sarkaria had made the observation that concrete and overwhelming evidence have been let in to provide a case of "criminal conspiracy to use public money for personal gains".

The Congress Government during its office made no efforts to act upon the report or issue orders for the arrest of the persons concerned.

The Janata Party Government, a successor to the setting up of the Commission, has so far not exercised its powers to bring to book the individuals involved in the alleged conspiracy. Nor has the CBI been entrusted to prepare a case for judicial proceedings in the matter.

In a diametrically opposite approach, while the Shaw Commission was just warming up its process of enquiry, the Union Home Ministry decided posthaste to play a high drama by ordering the arrest of the former Primer Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in a clock-and-dagger fashion which, within 24 hours of its enactment, turned out to be a feast of countrywide laughter. Indira once again succeeded in having the last laugh.

x x x

Politics in India is a game of pure profit. Only second to "Babu" Jagjivan Ram, Mr. C. Subramaniam may be considered as the luckiest profiteer in office-seeking.

He had disowned his mentor, Rajaji, soon after he had realised the futility of sticking on to a "hero of lost" causes and made haste to switch his wagon to the socialist call of Jawaharlal Nehru who heaped on him plums after plums of office.

C. S. is not a man of the masses. He secured his limited popularity strolling within the shadows of the two political giants of the Congress Party, Nehru and Kamaraj. When it suited him well, he disregarded Kamaraj and joined the then Ruling Congress of Mrs. Indira Gandhi who obliged him with the Finance portfolio.

Toeing the line of Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Subramaniam began to make fun of the stability of the dollar and sterling. He gave much credit to Mrs. Gandhi's wisdom for lowering the inflationory trend of the Indian rupee during the Emergency.

It did not hurt his conscience or plug his honour when he was asked to shelve his responsibilities as the Union Finance Minister in favour of people chosen by Mrs. Gandhi to run his Ministry. Any other man in his position would have either recorded his protest in writing or resigned. He did neither.

He could have declined to to make any statement before the Shah Commission maintaining that he still held Mrs. Gandhi in high esteem, but that would be going against his grain of seeking glory at the cost of somebody else. —DEEVEE.

From page 1

have got returns, in a substantial manner. If you analyse the returns, they are beyond what they contributed.

x x x

Mr Arvind Kilachand was asked: Is it correct to assume that people haven't realised the significance of the contribution made by big business in the country's economic growth....

Mr Kilachand replied: People have been led to believe that profit is a dirty word and to encourage business is unclean. One thing should be clearly noted, that unless a businessman is given due recognition for the economic activities he performs there cannot by any intensive development in this country. The stalwarts of the Indian industry such as Tatas, Mafatlals and Walchands brought new industries in this country in spite of the foreign Government. They were considered national heroes by the then Congress organisations.

The fight which Indian businessmen have to put on against the British Government is inscribed in letters of gold in the history of Indian business; however after independence, the so-called left elements gained predominence and with a view to cash in on cheap popularity, started denigrating the businessmen. These very politicians were pleased to accept donations from the business houses for their elections. I also blame big business for its being timid. They are always afraid to come out in the open and put their point of view before the Government. We will have to produce a new generation of bold businessmen who have the guts to come out in the open with the national interest at heart. The Prime Minister has come out with a policy of "trusting" the businessman.

Readers Write

TAMIL RELIGION

Sir,

Your box item on Tamil Religion quoted from Prof. T.M.P. Mahadevan's article on his Mauritius tour only exposes what political fiends can do to shatter the best in culture to achieve their sinster ends.

V. KRISHNA KUMAR
Madras

STHAPATHIS' PLIGHT

Sir,

At least your valuable news magazine has brought to light the pathetic state in which we have allowed our ancient temples to run to ruin vis-a-vis the appeal of the eminent Sthapathy Sri Gowree Shankar. Ours, no doubt, is a poor country which can ill-afford to divert vast funds for renovating the dilapitated structures.

Still, there is no excuse for our indifference in the matter and what is more, it is an unpardonable lapse on the part of those entrusted with the responsibility to preserve the ancient monuments to waste funds received from International bodies by making a mockery of it.

The art of Indian sculpture, passed on from father to son since time immemorial has got to be resuscitated and this can be done only by providing honest encouragement to the families of the sthapathis who now live a hand-to-mouth existence.

—R. SHEKAR.
Madras.

Spy Mania

In West Germany today the spy mania is so widespread that it even comes in for ridicule in the reactionary Die Welf. Unlocking a safe containing top secret papers, the clerk notices with fright a stranger inside. "Don't worry, please. I'm only the spy on duty," says the stranger.

From page 1

Indira Arrest...

very futile, the explanations now being dished out are entirely irrelevant.

Mrs Gandhi cannot be blamed for shouting from the house tops that the actions of the government are only intended to damage her political image in the eyes of the nation.

The corollary to Mrs Gandhi's arrest and unconditional release is the future relevance of the Shah Commission itself. It remains now to be seen if Mr Justice Shah's immediate reaction by adjourning the proceedings of the Commission, "sine die" was only just a flash in the pan or would it lead to a new development altogether. Only Mr Justice Shah has to find the answer.

Years Of Glory In The Air

Air Force Day Oct. 8

ALTHOUGH four enterprising Indians, namely, Lt. Hardit Singh Malik, Lt. Naoroji, Lt. Indra Lal Rop and Lt S.G. Welingkar fought with the Royal Flying Corps during World War I, it was only on October 8, 1932, that the Indian Air Force was established. It was also on this day that the first batch of Indian Officers, who were trained at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, U.K., were granted commissions in the Indian Air Force.

The Indian Air Force has come a long way since the establishment of a single flight of four Westland Wapities and today it can boast of aircraft flying at twice the speed of sound, its excellent back up services of sophisticated electronics and computers and pilots and other personnel who combine in themselves peak professionalism with utmost devotion to the aerial defence of the country.

WELL MOULDED UNIT

The experience of three major operations since Independence and the day-to-day peace time commitments, diverse and complicated on account of the vastness of the country and the bewildering variety of terrain and climates have moulded the Indian Air Force into an institution symbolising strength, resourcefulness, adaptibility, improvisation and the spirit of go-getting against the heaviest odds. The dreams of the pioneers have indeed been realised.

By 1938 the single flight set-up at Karachi had swelled into three flights and formed the No. 1 Squadron. It carried out watch and ward duties over the turbulent North-West Frontier Province. In the evening the aircraft had to be manually pushed inside the forts and the gates closed as a measure against sniping by trigger happy tribesmen, lurking in the dark neighbourhood.

EXPANSION

The year 1939 saw the beginning of World II and with it the manifold expansion of the Air Force. Five volunteer reserve flights were raised at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and Cochin to guard 3,000 miles of India's coastline. A sixth coastal flight was raised later at Vishakapatnam.

Two more squadrons were formed in 1941, and in a little more than a year's time, the strength of the Air Force had gone to seven Squadrons. The Karachi and Culcutta flights were ordered to join the War in Burma.

By 1943 the IAF had an impressive strength of nine Squadrons, seven of them flying Hurricanes and two Vengeance dive bombers. Spitfires were added a little later in 1944-1945. The IAF fought battles in the skies of Arakan and Imphal. As recognition of its magnificent contribution to war effort, the prefix "Royal" was added and the service came to be known as the Royal Indian Air Force. With the surrender of Japan, No. 4 Squadron was given the honour of going to Japan as part of the Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

EFFECT OF PARTITION

Winds of political change swept over the subcontinent in 1947. Freedom brought partition in its wake. The RIAF's strength was reduced to seven fighter and one transport Squadron. But it was constituted as an independent service with its own Commander-in-Chief.

The much attenuated service had to cope with a wide variety of tasks in the aftermath of partition in which it acquitted itself with great credit. Thousands of refugees were evacuated from isolated camps in Pakistan and when the fate of Kashmir seemed to be hanging by a thread, it was the Air Force which saved the situation by flying in troops when the airfield was virtually under a seige, and by strafing concentratings of raiders.

In 1948, with the acquisition of Vampires, we become the First Asian Air Force to fly jets. A heavy bomber Squadron of Liberaters was formed from the scrap left at Kanpur. The growth of the IAF proceeded a pace during the '50s with the gradual conversion of the fighter/ground attack force into jets, induction of Canberras in the bombing and strategic reconnaissance roles, the advent of Fairchild Packet as a transpor

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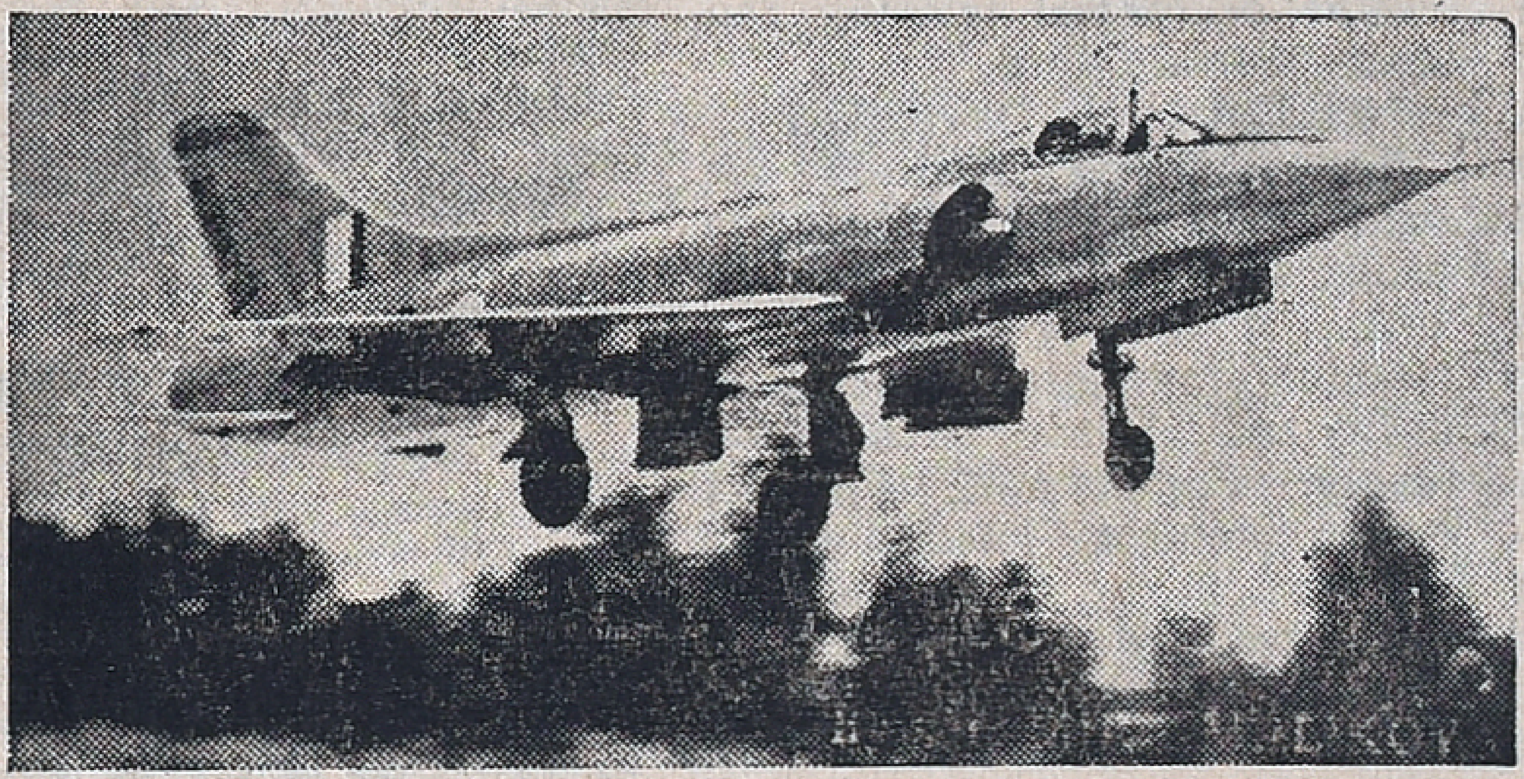

An HF-24 (Marut) fighter bomber taking off for in flight tests by a Test Pilot.

IAF TEST PILOTS

THE Indian Air Force on the eve of its 45th Anniversary can feel proud of a unique achievement—the establishment of a Test Pilots School of its own. The graduation in June last of the first ever team of Experimental Test Pilots of the IAF was a major development in the field of aeronautics in the country.

A country engaged in design, development and manufacture of aircraft requires trained Flight Test Personnel to prove its products in the air. In India this need arose with the indigenously designed HT-2 aircraft at the Hidustan Aeronautics Limited. The training of Production Test Pilots was, therefore, started in 1973.

With the establishment of the Test Pilots School at Bangalore, India has become the fourth nation in the world outside the Soviet Union where this type of training is now imparted. The USA, the UK and France are the other countries in this select circle.

The Test Pilots constitute an indispensable link in the chain of aircraft designing. Self-sufficiency in the training of experimental test pilots aims at increasing indigenous capability in sophisticated aircraft designing. It is a test pilot who can decide which particular characteristics of a new aircraft are acceptable and which need change to be able to evaluate an aircraft capability.

The Production and Test Pilots Course trains pilots to test aircraft after production, repair and overhaul. The syllabus integrates ground training with test flying to help the pilot appreciate and understand the need for a particular test. Inditially the students take a refresher course in the fundamental subjects like Mathematics, Dynamics, Thermodynamics. Then comes the study of Aerodynamics, Stability and Control, Structures, Propulsion, Weapon Systems and Flight Testing.

The flying training lasting 75 hours includes conversion flying, production testing of various types of aircraft, demonstration of flight test techniques of selected test exercises in flight and data recording. A medium transport aircraft, a bomber, a basic trainer and a supersonic fighter are used for training fixed wing pilots.

Organised visits to Aeronautical Institutions is an essential part of the training. During the course, the students visit the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and its Design Bureau, National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL). Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Gas Turbine Research Establishment (ETRE) Electronic Research and Development Establishment (LRDE), Aeronautical Systems Analysis Group (ASAG), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Indian Institute of Science (II Sc), Air Force Technical College (AFTC) and the Institute of Aviation Medicine.

The Test Pilots School also undertakes training of full fledged Experimental Test Pilots. The Course is open only to those pilots who have successfully gone through the Production Test Pilots Course and have been found suitable for further training. After the Course, a pilot becomes fully competent to undertake the complete range of prototype testing of an aircraft and evaluation of new airborne equipment, stores and system.

Experimental Test Pilots course aims at developing in the trainees the habit of flying accurately while making observations and recording various parameters in flight. It imparts to them the ability to observe, record and analyse correctly, report comprehensively, accurately, logically and unambiguously. A successful experimental test pilot also acquires the ability to make qualitative assessment of various types of products.

The training imparted to Experimental Test Pilots is modelled on the syllabi followed at the Test Pilot Schools in England, France and the U.S.A.

The Test Pilot School has saved foreign exchange to the tune of approximately 8.5 lakhs for every pilot earlier trained abroad.

TPS has already become a landmark in the history of the IAF. From its portals are emerging experienced Test Pilots who promise to be the mainstay of the aviation industry in the country and trail-blazers for ace fliers of the IAF.

Importance of Research and Development In

MODERNISING POLICE FORCE

By SHRAWAN TANDON
Director, Bureau of Police Research and Development

A SUCCESSFUL Police Force has to have two-fold ideal, viz., enforcing the rule of law and creating a relationship with the public based on mutual trust and confidence. The work of the Police has been frequently the subject of comment. Occasionally, the Police have been criticised vehemently on the ground that their action was either excessive or ineffective. It is difficult, however, to lay down in precise mathematical terms what should be the quantum of action that could be taken in any situation. Different men have reacted differently to Police action but it has been established that they are indispensable and that without their restraining or deterrent influence, society will crack up under the explosive pressure of anti-social elements.

The problems confronting the police today are much more complex and broader in scope than ever before. It is increasingly being realised in different parts of the world that to tackle these problems effectively, arrangements must be made for research to study the problems faced by law enforcement agencies and find new techniques and methods. More-over, research should also be promoted to expose police administration to modern concepts of management.

POLICE RESEARCH IN INDIA

The need for police research and development was recognised in this country by the Government as far back as 1963 when a Research Division was set up in the Central Bureau of Investigation. In 1970 a separate organisation known as Bureau of Police Research Development was established under the Ministry of Home Affairs. This was the result of the recognition by the Central Government of the need to take a more direct and active interest in modernisation of the police. It was essential to have an organisation continuously and exclusively engaged in identifying the needs of the police in the country and to undertaking research and advise the Central and State Governments on matters and problems relating to the police.

ORGANISATION

Initially, the Bureau consisted of two Divisions - the Research Division and the Development Division. As a result of recommendations of the Committee on Police Training, a Training Division was established in the Bureau in July 1973 to formulate police training policies and to provide an element of co-ordination at the national level. In August 1973 the administrative control of the two Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Calcutta and Hyderabad, three offices of Government Examiners of Questioned Documents at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Simla and three Central Detective Training Schools at Calcutta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh was transferred to the Bureau of Police Research and Development. Thus, the Bureau of Police Research & Development as it exists at present, is responsible for the research and Development work of interest to the police forces throughout the country, co-ordination of police training and administration of a number of central training and scientific institutions.

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Research Division has been able to complete 45 research projects since its inception in 1970. It has concentrated on research programmes of practical utility and relevance to the police forces. For example, its project on the problems relating to the enforcement of the Arms Act, the Explosive Act and the Explosives Substances Act revealed numerous deficiencies in the administration of these Acts which were being exploited by unlawful elements to procure arms, ammunition and explosives for using them in criminal and subversive activities. As a result of the research findings, it was possible to review the entire administration of these Acts and devise more effective measures to curb the illicit activities of the anti-social elements.

PUBLICATIONS

Similarly, studies carried out by the Bureau regarding the police methods and arrangements to deal with law and order disturbances have thrown up useful practical ideas for improving the riot-control capability of the police.

The Research Division publishes statistics of Crime for the entire country in the form of 'Crime in India' as also on 'Accidental Deaths and suicides in India'. It also brings out Quarterly Crime Reviews which have proved valuable to the Government in making realistic assessment of crime situation in different parts of the country and in taking stable measures to prevent and control crime. The Division has collected miscellaneous statistical information and developed a data bank on matters of police and criminological interest. The Research Division also brings out the Police Research and Development Journal as well as the Indian Police Journal (both quarterly) for the use of the Police Forces in the country.

DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Division consists of two Units dealing with (1) Weaponry and (2) Traffic and Transport. The Division is engaged in developing modified. 303 ammunition of lesser lethality for use by the Police Forces in dealing with law and order situations. It has developed Rubber Bullets for use in riot-control operations. It is engaged in developing a single weaponry system for the police by which it may be possible to use one weapon with suitable adaptors on launchers to fire regular ammunition and launch rubber bullets and tear smoke grenades as well. The idea is to eliminate the multiplicity of weapons in riot-control operations which will ultimately lead to simplification of riot-control tactics. The Division has also developed indigenous know-how for reconditioning time-barred tear smoke material.

In the field of transport, the Division has developed a bullet Proof one-ton vehicle. It has also designed a Scene of Crime Vehicle for the use of crime investigating agencies in the country. In collaboration with the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Hyderabad, the division has developed a Doppler Traffic Radar to detect speed violators by automobiles. The Division is now working on indigenous development of luminous plastic paints for use in registration number plates of vehicles and a high speed motor car and motor cycle with special accessories for the police for escort, anti-smuggling operations and dealing with traffic violations.

TRAINING DIVISIONS

The Training Division is responsible to process and implement the recommendations made by the Committee on Police Training and assists various training institutions in the country in reorganising the syllabi and curriculum of various courses on the lines recommended by the Committee on Police Training. The Division has also undertaken the production of educative literature literature and audio visual aids for police training.

The Bureau is the convening authority for the Police Science Congress, the All India Forensic Science Conference, the Conference of Directors of the Forensic Science Laboratories in India and the Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions. The annual conferences provide the necessary forum for exchange of views among police officers and scientists from all over India and provide to some extent the basis for research and development work of the Bureau.

The research and development effort of Bureau is reviewed and

(Contd. on page 7)

FUN AND LAUGHTER

SILVER LINING

The father was reading the school-report which had just been handed to him by his hopeful son. His brow was wrathful as he read: "English, poor; French, weak; Mathematics, fair, and he gave a glance of disgust at the quaking lad.

"Well, dad," said the son" "it is not as good as it might be be, have you seen that?" And he pointed to the next line, which read: "Health excellent."

x x x

ANSWER

Teacher—"Every day we breathe oxygen. What do we breathe at night, Willie ?"

Willie—"Nitrogen."

MEMORY

A school teacher, who had been telling a class of small pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus, ended with:

"And all this happened more than 400 years ago."

A little boy, his eyes wide open with wonder, said, after a moment's thought:

"Gee! What a memory you've got."

x x x

BLIND LOVE

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll on".

"Oh, George, how wonderful you are! It's doing it"

JUST PRACTISING

Paratroop recruits were up for their first drop. As the last man moved forward to jump, the N.C.O. in charge shouted in horror: "stop! stop! Your'e not wearing a parachute."

"That's all right, sarge," said the recruit, "We're only practising, aren't we?"

* * *

NO FACES

John: Yesterday I walked for miles without seeing a human face.

Smith: Where were you, chum ?

John: At a nudist camp.

* * *

DISGRACEFUL

Boarder: "It's disgraceful, Mrs. Skinner. I'm sure two rats were fighting in my bedroom last night".

Mrs. Skinner: "So! What do you want for three bucks a week—bullfights?"

"WONDER RACKET"

Werner Fischer, a landscape gardener from Vilsbiburg, near Munich, invented the Bavarian 'wonder racket' in his spare time. He graduated to lawn tennis via table tennis, and readily admits that this may well be why he first thought of redesigning the tennis racket, which has remained virtually unchanged since lawn tennis became an organised sport in England a century ago.

His racket is strung on both sides, with five double cross-strings clad in welded plastic tubing. It looks somewhat frivolous and was not at first taken seriously. Then, in 1974, Vilsbiburg won the Bavarian championships with the aid of the racket, which gives the ball such topspin that it is to all intents and purposes unpredictable and can make even the most mediocre player a potential champion.

Soi-disant serious players took exception to being beaten by a racket strung so pliably that it was more like a scoop. They promptly applied to the LTA for a ban on the Bavarian racket. But after all these years it transpired that the laws of the game go into detail on the ball, the court and other items of kit but are decidedly vague on the vital statistics of the racket.

So the Lawn Tennis Association in the Federal Republic of Germany felt unable to go it alone without first consulting the ILTF, and Werner Fischer decided to go ahead and patent his brainchild, which he is now busy manufacturing and selling at 1,000 Fischer rackets have already been marketed.

Ameli Ring, a Munich lawyer, has reached championship finals on more than one occasion with the aid of the wonder racket. So has fitter Erwin Muller, much to the chagrin of many better-known names in the tennis world. The Bavarian racket has also given rise to controversy at championship tournaments in Switzerland.

Sooner or latter the executive committee of the International Lawn Tennis Federation will have to pass judgment on Werner Fischer's brainchild—and pundits reckon a ban is most unlikely to be imposed for the time being, even though its opponents claim that the Bavarian racket makes tennis child's play—and nonsense of the game.

Tennis instructors in the Federal Republic are so far the only body to ban the new racket—because it limits the number of strokes that can be performed and taught. True enough, it is too slow for really fast strokes, and Erwin Muller recently lost to Bob Carmichael of Australia mainly because he was unable to serve an ace or a decent volley with the wonder racket.

But the Vilsbiburg club nonetheless have high hopes of gaining promotion to the senior league this season. In the doubles they really keep the other side guessing, with one player using a Fischer racket and the other a conventional one.

BANNED

PROTESTING against the use of the controversial 'double strung' wonder racket, Argentina's G. Vilas walked off in the middle of his singles final against Rumania's Nastase in the international tennis tournament held at Aix-En Province in France last week.

The ILTF on October 1 outlawed the new double-strung tennis racket and the ban came into effect from October 3.

The Federation President, Mr. Philippe Chatrier, said the decision was taken after protests from Federation members and players.

The double stringing of the racket makes it almost impossible for a player to read an opponent's shot and several leading players have recently been surprisingly beaten by unrated players using the racket.

Sneeze Machine

South African police this summer used a new invention of theirs, the "sneeze machine," to suppress an anti-racist demonstration in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto. London is thinking of equipping British "security forces" in Northern Ireland with the "machine," which sprays a sneeze-producing mixture of tear gas and talcum powder. Soweto police chi f Jan Visser has been invited to Briaint, to pass on know-how.

Nobody Knows

More than half the people in the Common Market countries say they cannot make ends meet, claims an official EEC analysis. Low-income groups have to do without holidays, new clothes, refrigerator and TV. Many economize on food. When asked how to do away with poverty, most polled said money was the answer. But where to get it? Nobody knows the answer to that.

Educational

A museum dedicated to the notorious gangster John Dillinger has been opended in Nashville in the U.S.A. for "educational purposes". It contains some of his belongings, guns and newspaper clippings about his crimes. Recently a certain William Shaw, one of Dillinger's gang, reportedly came to see it. This man, who is 63, has spent fortytwo years of his life in prison. Though the new museum will scarcely teach him anything it will unquestionably "educate" others, especially young visitors.

How Much Water Should One Drink?

By Dr. MIRA MALIKOVA

A person tormented by thirst dreams only of a "sip of plain water". But as soon as the possibility of a choice turns up, then plain water takes a back seat to bubbly lamonade, beer, tangy tonic, cool kvass or a frosty sherbet. And of course just one 'sip" is now out of the question.

How much should we drink? It turns out that it depends on the climate. Where the climate is moderate one litre of l quid a day is all our body needs. A little more in the summer time. And you should try to keep within these limits in the course of a day by drinking one glass at a time—not more. Because a large amount of water drunk at once not only irritates and bloats the stomach but over-loads the blood channel as well, and this reflects on the work of the heart. Have you ever noticed that your heart starts to beat more rapidly or hurt a little after you drink a lot of water? Doctors have a special name for this kind of pain - gas - trocardiac syndroms.

SICK : BE CAREFUL

Bear in mind that the above applies to healthy people. As for sick people, they have to be especially careful: their ailments become aggravated. A large amount of liquid drunk at one time makes the heart step up its rhythm, the liver "swells" and becomes enlarged, and the kidneys have trouble coping with all that liquid. At night you shouldn't drink at all. For, instead of getting rest your body will have to work intensively.

CARBON DIOXIDE

Now to carbon dioxide—a regular component of carbonated beverages. For those whose stomach is sluggish and apathetic, carbon dixoide is a boon; it is a good stimulator. And contrariwise, it is bad for people with duodenal ulcers, high acidity gastritis, or a tendency towards spasms. Carbon dixoide is especially counter-indicated in cases of diaphragmatic hernia (when part of the stomach penetrates into the mediastinium). In this disease, carbon dixoide increases the pressure, as a result of which the hernia bulges out even more, and shortness of breath and retrosternal pains ensue. Moreover, the weak valve between the stomach and the esophagus is unable to hold back the acidic gastric juice secreted when one drinks; it is belched up from the stomach into esophagus and irritates the latter.

STOMACH TAKES FIRST BLOW

As you can see, it is the stomach that takes the first "carbonated blow". Therefore, we recommend that when you pour a fizzy drink into your glass, you wait until the effervescence dies down. Carbon dioxide does not reach the organs located below the stomach. But they are not indifferent to volume (which we already mentioned) and to various kinds of flavour additives, essences or extracts. This applies, for example, to the liver, especially after its disease and the various aggravations following it.

BLOOD PRESSURE CASES

In cases of high blood pressure or cardiac decompensation, alkaline mineral water are not recommended; they contain sodium, which promotes retention of fluids in the body. In cases of enteritis and other intestinal diseases when the body loses a lot of fluid, then on the contrary, one can and shoul drink. But again—not much, and best of all plain water, mixed with fruit juices, or else lightly salted water or strong tea.

BEER: FORBIDDEN

And how about beer? Beer enthusiasts swear that it qunches thirst better than anything else. That is a matter of taste, but for people with duodenal ulcers this pleasure is forbidden. Beer is also hard on people with liver diseases or with chronic diseases of the digestive tract.

GREEN TEA

And so, from the vast range of refreshing beverages, we gastroenterologists are inclined to give preference to only a few: carbonated mineral water, water with ice, and water mixed with fruit juice. As for me personally, in the summer heat I know of nothing better than green tea. It is an excellent thirstquercher, and it contains tonic substances so necessary in the debilitating heat.

For The Week 9th October To 15th October 1977

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika ¼

THIS week's results will be encouraging. You should try to expand your business. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments. Domestic responsibility will increase. But you can expect cooperation from your family members. Health will be well maintained. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days: 11th & 12th

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika ¾ Rohini
Mrigashirsha ½

MOST of the week will be favourable. But try to complete all important work during the first part of the week. You should find time to relax in the second half. Health requires attention. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. You should be cautious, if you are thinking of investing in real estate. Favourable days. 10th & 11th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha ½ Arudra
Punarvasu ¾

THIS week's results will be ordinary. There is no major change in office. You should continue your efforts for some more time to gain recognition. Domestic atmosphere will be cloudy. Avoid friction with elders. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. You should compromise and try to settle the issue amicably. Favourable days: 14th & 15th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu ¼ Pushya
Ashlesha

THE week starts with emphasis on finance. You will find an additional source of income. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Investment made in real estate will give good results. Domestic atmosphere will be pleasant. Partnership arrangements could be finalised. You can also expect some benefits from opposite sex. Favourable days: 13th & 14th.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni ¼

THE first part of the week will be favourable than the second half. You should try to complete all important work during the first half of the week. There is no major change in the office. Continue your efforts, You will get recognition and reward in the near future. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. Also avoid long distance journeys. Health requires attention, Favourable days: 12th & 13th

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni ¾ Hastha
Chitra ½

THE whole week will be favourable. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Financial position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be finalised favourably. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days: 12th & 13th.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra ½ Swathi
Visakha ¾

THE week is favourable to start new ventures. You will be able to finalise partnership arrangements. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Domestic secene will be pleasant. Children's progress will give you much pleasure. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications later. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days: 13th & 14th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha ¼ Anuradha
Jyeshtha

THE whole week will be progressive. You will be offered a more attractive position in the near future. Financial position will improve. Investment made in real estate will yield good results. Domestic responsibility will increase. But you can expect cooperation from your family members. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 11th & 12th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha ¼

THE week shows ordinary results. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. But continue your efforts. You will be able to reap the benefits in the near future. If you are thinking of visiting foreign countries, you should try to make the arrangements. But be cautious while dealing with strangers. Favourable days: 13th & 14th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Utara Ashadha ¾
Shravana Dhanistha ½

THE whole week will be progressive. You will be able to finalise some of the long pending matters. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. You should also be cautious, if you are thinking of buying property. Domestic responsibility will increase. Avoid friction with associates. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 14th & 15th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta ½ Sathabhisha
Purva Badrapada ¾

THE week will be progressive. You will be able to complete some of the important works. Promotional possibilities are bright. Financial position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Domestic atmosphere will be pleasant. Short journeys are indicated. Health will be well maintained. Favourable days : 12th & 13th.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada ¼
Uttara Badrapada Revati

THE first part of the week will be favourable than the second half. You will be able to finalise partnership arrangements. You can also expect some benefits from your superiors. Financial position will improve. Minor speculative gains are also indicated. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Change of place is indicated for some. Domestic atmosphere will be pleasant. Favourable days : 14th & 15th.

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From page 3

Years Of Glory In The Air

aircraft alongside the Dakota. Gradually a functionally oriented Air Force was taking shape. Commands were formed. Air Force Academies–Navigation Training School and Technical Trainng College came into being.

India became a Republic in 1950 and with it we became the IAF once again, dropping the prefix 'Royal.' New symbols and ensigns were introduced. The year 1950 also witnessed the great earthquake of Assam, one of the biggest in recorded history. The Air Force carried out gigantic relief operations.

Another landmark in the Air Force history was in 1954 when Air Marshal Subroto Mukherjee became the Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Air Staff of the IAF, the first Indian to hold the office.

SET A RECORD

During 1962, the Air Force rendered valuable transport and logistic support to forward outposts of both the Army and the civil administration. Flying through tortuous, misty valleys of Arunachal Pradesh in helicopter and transport aircraft, our Air Force flew in supplies and evacuated the wounded from the remotest areas.

The hum of aero-engines was no less audible over the heights of Chushul and Ladakh where the l aded aircraft took off at 5,660 metres, then probably a world record.

Among missions abroad, the most notable was the sending of Packet pilots and aircrew to the Congo to fly UN aircraft in that country and later the sending of a Canberra Squadron to support the UN forces there against the dissident Katanga Government.

CRUCIAL BATTLE

The 1965 conflict with Pakistan added another chapter to the glorious record of the IAF. The air action which started on the evening of 1st September, a bare hour and a half before the sunset, cost the Pakistan Air Force 73 aircraft destroyed in air action and by ground fire. The crucial battle for air supermacy had been won and the Air Force enjoyed the undisputed mastery in the skies hitting the Pakistan army at will, at a point and time of its own choosing.

EVENLY MATCHED

The IAF spent the 1965-71 period in implementing lessons learnt during the war and reorganised its structure in order to be even more effective an instrument of the nation's will.

Then came the fateful night of December 3, 1971 when the Pakistani air action began with a bang and ended in a whimper. Complete air supremacy was achieved in the Eastern Sector within 48 hours. This freedom of the skies enabled the Air Force to support the army in achieving its task with utmost despatch.

Turning to the Western Sector it may be interesting to note that the strength of the IAF and the PAF, broadly speaking, were evenly matched. Even then the PAF could not mount more than 100-150 sorties a day as compared to the IAF's 300. The PAF could never succeed in making deep penetration raids into Indian territory, while the IAF bonfires over Karachi port and oil installations kept urning till the end of the war. The IAF gave support to Army as well. How our Hunters destroyed the Pakistani tanks at Longewala will go down as an event of historical significance. Of no less importance were the IAF's night sortles in the Chhamb which destroyed the enemy's lines of supply and brought his much vaunted offensive to a grinding halt.

H. A. L.

No account of the Indian Air Force would be complete without a word about the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. The design, development and production of modern aircraft is a long process and calls for a large outley. Production of new types of aircraft has been taken up in accordance with the changing requirements of the Air Force and the resources available. The aircraft being manufactured by HAL are HF-24 (Marut) Gnat, HJT-16 (Kiran) Chetak and Cheetah helicopters, HS-748 and MIG-21

The IAF because of its flexibility and ability to operate over long and inaccessible distance in a short time has played a very effective role time and again in flood relief and mercy missions. During the unprecedented floods in 1975 which hit the entire northern and north eastern parts of India and even recently in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan. Indian Air Force undertook the massive task of providing relief at a short notice. The IAF swung into action and completed the task on a war footing.

READY FOR ACTION

Indeed, we are proud today of the excellent performance of our pilots, technicians and other personnel all of whom share the responsibility for keeping our air space inviolate. Our pilots love flying. They are obsessed with with nothing but the thought of flying and more flying, eagerly awaiting on opportunity to do so. A buzz or a red light signal in their rest room, where they spend their time in reading about ace pilots of yester years, catapults them into action and within less than two minutes they are airborne in their fighters rocketing into the blue depths of the sky over their base.

A high standard of ab-initio and in-service training is essential for making an organisation like the IAF efficient and ready to respond to call for action. The Air Force today possesses a number of training establishments, spread over the country for training pilots, test pilots and personnel of other branches and trades. There are facilities for conversion from one type of aircraft to another and imparting of necessary know-how for handling a variety of modern weapons and systems.

I. A. F. TODAY

The IAF is in the process of establishing a widespread and relatively advanced Air Defence Ground Environment System (ADGES) to provide instant warning and evacuation of air threats as they develop. Electronic "Wizardry" is no longer novel and the IAF strives to keep pace with the rapid advances being made in the field.

A strong defence system; circumpect ORP oriented interceptors; fighter-bombers and bombers always at the peal of preparedness for offensive action independently or in collaboration with the other two forces, fliers, engineers, technicians and administrators ever striving for the highest standards of operational efficiency, a sound industrial base and indigenous production of aircraft that is the Indian Air Force today.

A WAY OF LIFE

Today, the Indian Air Force is a living picture of professionalism, competence, operational preparedness and efficiency of the highest order. There are no lulls, no respite. The proud Air Force boys, be they fighter pilots, transport crew, fliers of bombers or the maintenance crew, are alert and on the job round the clock. For them, the Air Force is not a vocation, but a way of life. One operational sortie followed by another is the essence of their living. All their energies and attention are channelised into the accomplishment of this vital task. Every day they must soar into the blue void to weave invisible patterns with their sleek and fiery MiGs and Gnats. Day after day, they must touch the sky with glory, thus cherishing the tradition inherited by them from the pioneers and passing it on to the next generation of avid aviators. No wonder our skies will remain invlolate as long as this force exists.

From Page 4

Modernising Police Force

guided by a Police Research and Development Advisory Council which generally meets twice a year under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary. In addition, seven Standing Committees on the different subjects have been constituted by the Government to function under the general guidance of the Police Reseach and Development Advisory Council. These Standing Committees and their functions in brief are as follows :—

1. *Research* : To assist the Bureau in the formlation, execution and evaluation of research programme for the modernisation and effective functioning of the Police Forces.

2. *Training* : To examine the various matters relating to police training and to make suitable recommendations.

3. *Weaponry and Riot Control* : To keep track of developments in riot-control weapons, protective equipment etc., obtain samples, make experiments, recommend measures for adoption by Police Forces in India and advise on indigenous manufacture of equipment, including establishment of pilot plants where necessary.

4. *Transport* : To identify the problems relating to police transport and advise the Bureau on matters relating to the subject.

5. *Traffic Equipment* : To examine various matters connected with the use and development of traffic equipment in the country and to make suitable recommendations.

6. *Forensic science* : To examine various matters relating to the application and development of Forensic Science in India and to make suitable recommendations.

7. *Forensic Medicine* : To examine various matters relating to the application and development of Forensic Medicine in India and to make suitable recommendations.

The Police Research and Development Advisory Council and the Standing Committees include, besides police officers, experts from various social, behavioural and physical sciences, management, educational, scientific and industrial organisations and laboratories and other fields and disciplines. The Bureau thus helps in harnessing inter-disciplinary effort on problems having a bearing on police efficiency and effectiveness.

The socio-economic revolution that is going on in our country under the impact of phenomenal advances in science and technology is subjecting the police to such pressures and strains hither. to unknown. There is urgent need for re-organisation, re-education and re-equipping of police forces, re-orienting their administrative, legal and financial procedures and developing new links between them and the people. The Bureau of Police Research and Development is engaged in the systematic and speedy introduction of planned changes in this direction.

K. R. Vijaya and Sivaji Ganesan in NAAM PIRANTHA MANN.

Namm Pirantha Mann

Vijaya Arts' NAAM PIRANTHA MANN, in colour, featuring Sivaji Ganesan in the leading role, endeavour to show the younger generation the struggles and sacrifices of the freedom fighters during the freedom movement in the country. For it, the producers have picked up some episodes of the revolutionaries who were of the opinion then that the British could be thrown out of the country only through violent means.

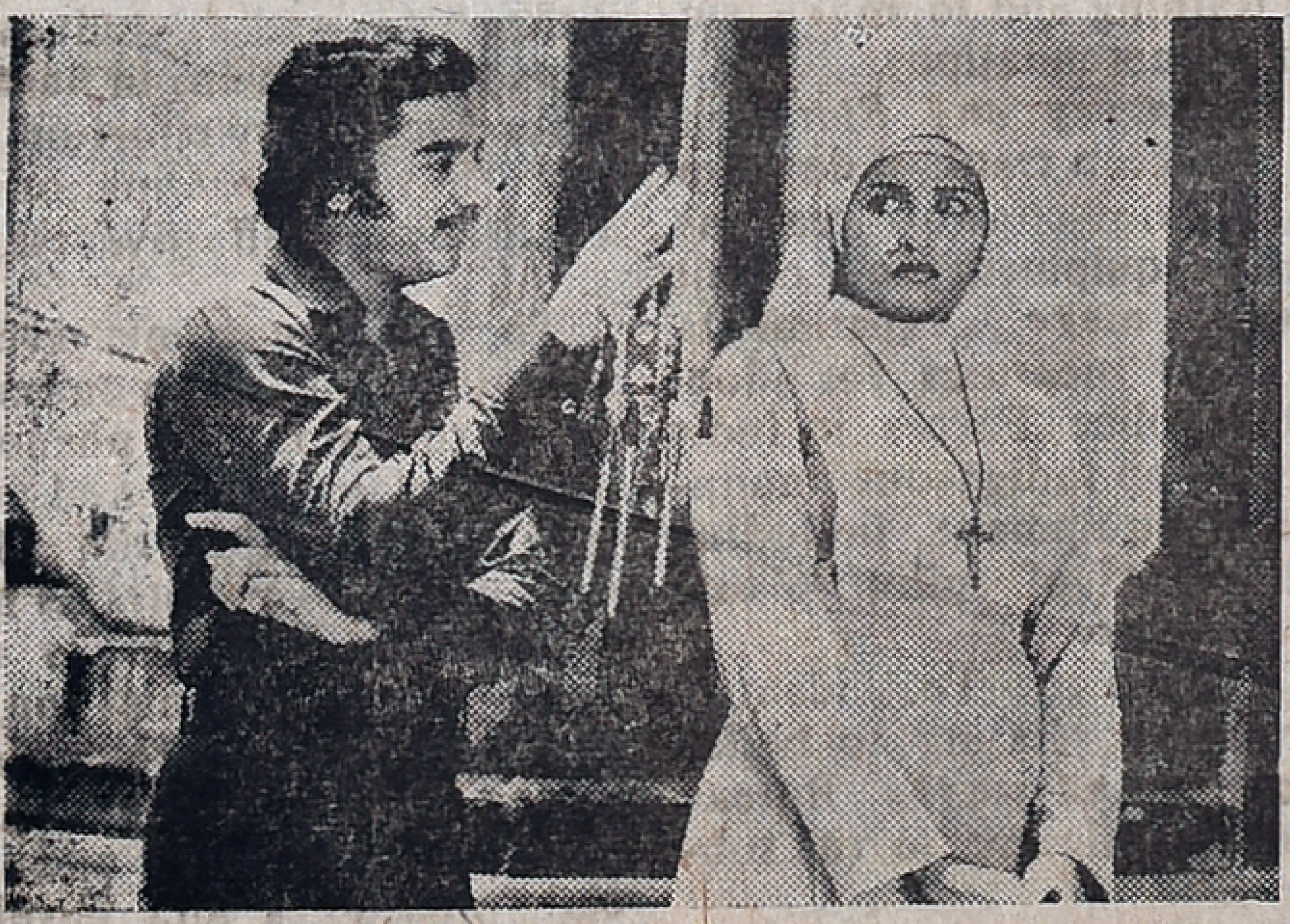
Santhana Thevar was one of those who took up arms against the British rulers to free the country from their clutches. His mode of operandi was such that the villagers as well as the lower rung of the police believed that Santhana Thevar was not a human but a mystic. While the local collector and the police were struggling to get at him, a British officer arrived on the scene with the sole object of getting Santhana Thevar dead or alive. He makes a vow that he would get him alive. He suceeds in his attempt and Thevar was sent to jail.

Thavar was released on India attaining independence. By now Thevar has lost all his vast estate. His son, grown up, frustrated and disgusted goes astray and lands up in the hands of some unscrupulous gangsters—political and otherwise. Thevar comes to know of it too late—only when the poilce came to arrest his son. The battle is on between the son and the father. And the son loses eveything in the end including his dear father and lovable mother.

Sivaji Ganesan is Santhana Thevar. He looka more as a Chambal valley decoit rather than a revolutionary freedom fighter in his costume. His portrayal of a self respecting Thyagi in the post-independence era is convincing and refrestive.

K.R. Vijaya, Nagesh, 'Phatapphat' Jayalakshmi, Kamalahasan and a host of others are in the cast of this film produced by S. Rangarajan.

Vietnam Veedu Sundaram has written the dialogues. Vincent has directed and also looked after photography.



Sangeetha and Kamalahasan in ADU-PULI-ATTAM

Oruvanukku Oruthi

Fine acting by leading stars, enjoyable comedy, deft direction and an absorbing domestic tale makes Babu Movies' ORUVANUKKU ORUTHI an interesting movie in Tamil.

Lakshmi as Meenakshi has given a sensitive and deeply moving performance with Jai Sankar keeping pace with her as the young lover and elderly gentleman. Thengai Srinivasan has given a sterling performance in a characteristic role. Sundararajan as the stern father, S.V. Subbiah as the affectionate priest and Sivakami as his devoted wife have done well. Newcomer Vasanthi as Lakshmi's daughter and Sridhar as the spirited young son show promise. The comic sequences involving Mahendra and Surilirajan enlivens the film to a great extent in the later half. S.A. Asokan, Veeraraghavan and Devaki are also in the cast.

Bhaskar Rao's outdoor photography is pleasing. Ra. Sankaran has directed the film with great care and understanding.

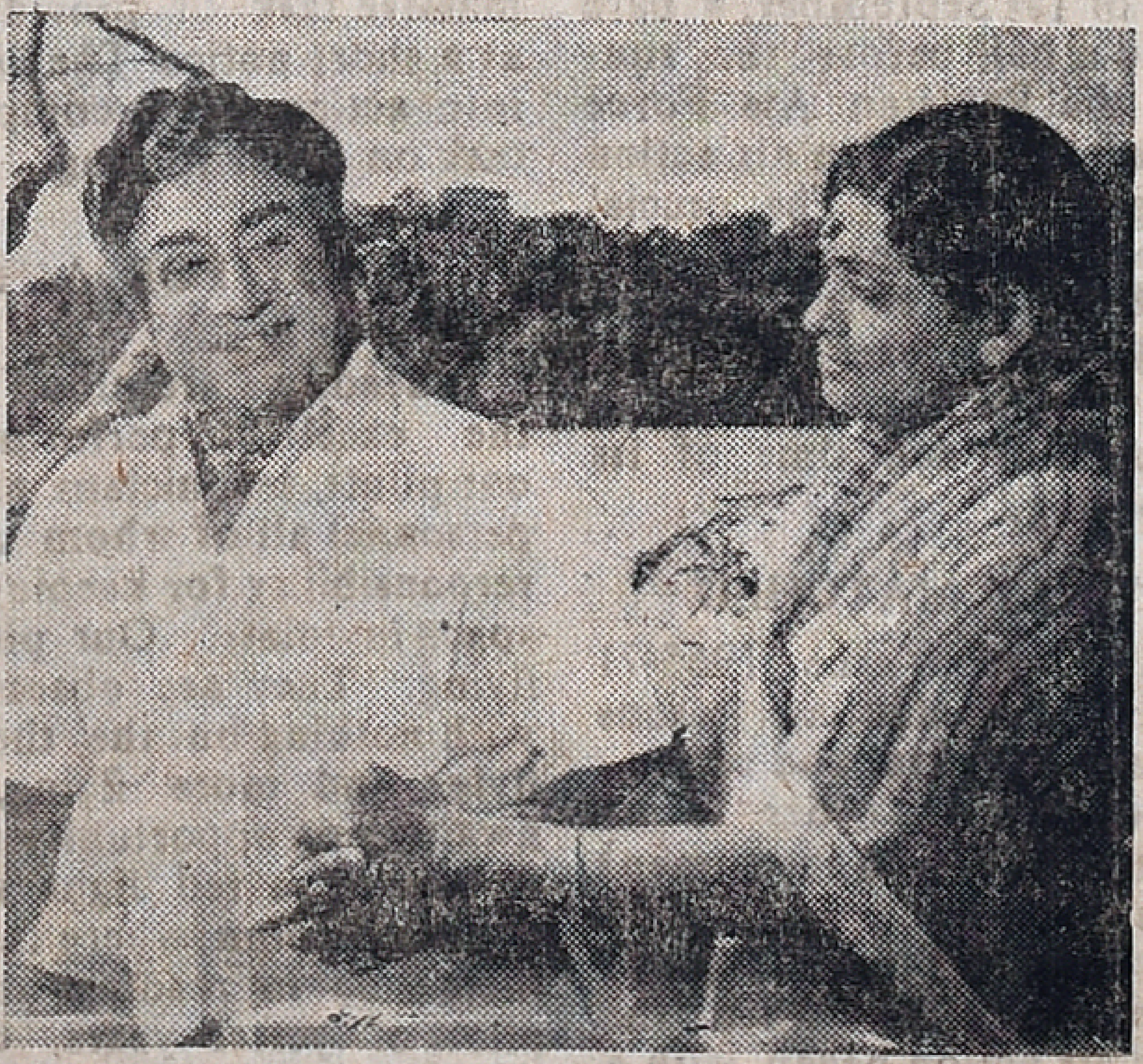
—

Ellam Avale

Chandrakala and Mu. Ka. Muthu are featured in the lead roles in Marina Movies' ELLAM AVALE ably directed by Amirtham. It has a family subject.

The story deals about an apparant coflict between the rich money minded father and adventurous son who is thrown out of the house to fend for himself.

Chandrakala proves her mettle as a sensitive artist. Muthu sparkles as he imitates other film stars but falls to click on his own. Asokan is impressive supported by M.N. Rajam as his wife. Sachu, new comer Srinivasan and Nagesh from the comedy team.



Sivaji Ganesan and Sujatha as they appear in Muktha Films' ANDHAMAN KADHALI. V. Srinivasan directs.

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